

scales granular, smooth; no auricular denticulation; lower eyelid scaly; subocular bordering the lip, between the fourth and fifth upper labials; the three anterior pairs of chin-shields in contact. A feeble transverse gular fold, connecting the ears; collar distinct only at the sides. Dorsal scales rhomboidal, subimbricate, obtusely tectiform, 37 across the middle of the body. Ventral plates in straight longitudinal and transverse series, broader than long and subequal in size, in 8 longitudinal and 26 transverse series. A large præanal shield, bordered by two semicircles of scales. The hind limb reaches halfway between the arm and the ear. One series of large and two series of small subtibial shields. 12 femoral pores. Tail twice and a half the length of head and body; upper caudal scales strongly keeled, lower smooth. Sandy grey above, with three blackish streaks on each side, the middle one broadest, extending to the eye and separated from the lower one by a pure white stripe; lower parts uniform white.

	millim.
Total length	106
Head	7.5
Width of head	4.5
From end of snout to fore limb.....	14
From end of snout to vent.....	31
Fore limb	11
Hind limb.....	18
Tail	75

A single male specimen was obtained by Dr. Henry Martin in February 1895 on rocks about a mile from the coast of Obok, at the entrance of the Red Sea. It is now preserved in the private collection of his son in Paris.

It is interesting at the same time to record the occurrence of a sea-snake, *Hydrus platurus*, L., on the same coast. A specimen was taken by fishermen in their nets among rocks near the coast and brought by them to Dr. Martin. No sea-snake had as yet been reported from the Red Sea or the Gulf of Aden.

XLVII.—*Description of a new Genus and Species of Tortoises from Borneo.* By G. A. BOULENGER, F.R.S.

LIEMYS.

Neural plates hexagonal, the antero-lateral sides shortest. Plastron extensively united to the carapace by suture, with moderately long axillary and inguinal buttresses, the latter anchylosed between the fifth and sixth costal plates; entoplastron anterior to the humero-pectoral suture. Skull with a broad bony temporal arch; alveolar surfaces of upper jaw

broad, with a strong median ridge; choanæ between the eyes. Skin of hinder part of head divided into small shields. Digits fully webbed. Tail very short.

Liemys inornata.

Carapace moderately depressed, smooth and rounded, the border not serrated; nuchal moderately large, an equilateral triangle with the apex turned forwards; vertebral shields narrower than costals, first, fourth, and fifth broader than long, second and third slightly longer than broad, with the antero-lateral borders convex and the postero-laterals concave; 25 marginals, including the nuchal. Plastron smaller than the opening of the shell, truncate anteriorly, deeply notched behind; the width of the bridge equals the length of the hind lobe; the suture between the gular shields equals that between the humerals and exceeds that between the anals; suture between the pectorals longer than that between the humerals, as long as that between the femorals, and two thirds that between the abdominals; suture between pectoral and abdominal curved; axillary and inguinal present. Head moderately large, short and broad; snout slightly shorter than the orbit, much less than the interorbital width; upper jaw notched in the middle, with a very indistinct cusp on each side; diameter of mandibular symphysis a little greater than the orbit. Digits webbed to the claws; front of forearm and outer side of leg with large transverse band-like scales. Upper parts uniform blackish brown; lower surface of shell uniform yellow; soft parts pale brown beneath.

Length of shell 39 centim.

Two specimens (females), collected in the Lobuk Antu district, Sarawak, by Mr. C. Hose, are now in the British Museum.

This new tortoise belongs to a very distinct type of freshwater Testudinidæ, combining characters of *Ocadia* and *Bellia*.

XLVIII.—*On a new Nymphalid Butterfly from N.E. Borneo.*

By ARTHUR G. BUTLER, Ph.D., F.L.S., F.Z.S., Senior Assistant-Keeper, Zoological Department, British Museum.

THE following species was collected and recently presented to the Museum by W. B. Pryer, Esq., of Sandakan. It is allied to *Zeuxidia amethystus* and *Z. victrix*, but differs considerably in the scaling and tufting of the secondaries. As a new genus is certain to be founded sooner or later for this section of *Zeuxidia*, I may as well name it at once:—

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